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Sunday, June 4, 1905.

If you do not believe that this is the best time of year, ask the liberated school children.

Very few of those attending the Good Roads convention would be taken for highway men.

Senator Smoot made no break in a speech at the Good Roads convention, as he made no speech.

Salt Lake's bond representatives can at least show that they secured for the city in New York a lawsuit.

All the teachers of the city schools have been again chosen, but some will not return to their positions, being otherwise engaged.

As visitors to the Portland fair desire to be amused, they are under obligations to those who provided a colonial building for Utah.

Perhaps it is Postmaster Cleave's idea that no one not a follower of Senator Smoot should be allowed to travel on good roads, when they are built.

Some of those in attendance at the Good Roads convention were especially desirous of having easy thoroughfares on which to run for office.

Gov. Cutler thinks that Utah roads should be in good condition by 1908, anyway, as he will want to do considerable traveling over them that year.

While members of the hierarchy are pleased to know that Mr. Fitzsimmons is here, they may not be able to get around to see him until the Fourth of July.

Why should the interests of the patients of the Idaho insane asylum be considered, in making a change in the superintendency, when the patients do not vote?

Mr. Fernstrom knew he would not be satisfied with the work of the city's bond representatives in New York, when he was not chosen as one of the representatives.

His desire to reach home before action is taken on the light business, indicates that Mayor Morris is one of those enterprising persons who are looking for trouble.

Mayor Morris will be frank enough to admit that there are times when a Mayor's veto, especially one affecting an appropriation for expenses, should not be sustained.

Blessed be the tie that looses, expresses the sentiment of President Kerr regarding the one in the Agricultural college board that caused the retirement of two professors.

Young boys at Brigham City told a saloon keeper that they were men, and he sold them liquor, not wishing to hurt their feelings by letting them know that he doubted their word.

Spurred by the talk that not enough agricultural work was being done at the Agricultural College, some of the trustees took up the task of rooting out a couple of the professors.

Even if its work should not result in improvement of highways, the Good Roads convention was a great success, in the opinion of Senator

Smoot, as he controlled the organization.

IT IS A GOOD WORLD.

The Detroit Free Press tells us that "from every quarter there comes proof of a growing disbelief in the value of honesty, a disregard for the narrow path of virtue, and, worst of all, this tendency is receiving its strongest support in the most unexpected quarters."

Come, let us reason together. If that sweeping conclusion is just, the hopes and labors of the centuries have been in vain. If that wide pessimism exists, the fruit of ethical endeavor is but ashes on a good man's lips. For not only must the world be better, but mankind must recognize that it is better and that the advancement is as certain as the effort.

There never was another time when so many forces were aggregated in behalf of good. There never was another time when justice was so much sought and revered in human affairs. The old humanities are passing away. The old inhumanities are vanishing. The good order of society, the safety of life and property; the benevolence which cares for human helplessness; all these have risen to a height in this generation never before approached in the history of our race.

As a foundation stone for all this improvement in the conditions of the world is honesty, without which no fabric could stand. In the dealings of nation with nation honesty is now more a prerequisite than ever before. In the transactions between man and man honesty prevails to a greater degree than ever before. The ethical growth has been commensurate with the mechanical achievement; and during the last four centuries, since the discovery of America, both have advanced more than during a preceding fourteen hundred years.

Dependancy or doubt concerning the betterment of the world is without reason. To assume that there is less honesty in the world now, when intelligence is admittedly higher than ever before, is logically to claim that dishonesty is a more intelligent and better rule of human action than integrity.

See how the great blots on human history recede into the past! There is yet much to do; there are some barbarities to correct, some cruelties to overthrow, some lessons of probity and justice to learn; but so much has been learned and so much has been done that we cannot doubt the radiance of the future any more than we can question the safety of the present. Humanity is marching on.

There may be some sporadic cases of retrogression; there may be some degenerating movements. But in the conflict all these will go down and righteousness will prevail. From the day when might was the sole right until now, when the right has almost universal acceptance, is a long and irrefragable journey, and mankind will never set face that way again.

Be cheerful, doubting one. Cease to doubt, cheerless one. This is a good world, growing better year by year. Intelligence, humanity and justice are the ruling powers; and they will redeem and hold the earth for all righteousness among mankind.

STRAWS AND AVALANCHES.

Apostle George A. Smith calls the men who "have stepped out of line and now oppose" the Mormon church "the straws in the face of the avalanche." At least, such is the tenor of a report published in a Mormon newspaper of the apostle's remarks at the quarterly conference of the Box Elder stake of Zion.

It is a pleasure to note that George A. realizes that there is to be an avalanche. It has been the contention of The Tribune for some time that there would be such a destructive slide, and this paper has been warning the people of Utah to get out of its course.

It may be indeed, as George says, that the particular men who have stepped out of line with the work of the present hierarchy, and who have opposed the present tendency of the church, will be caught as straws by the same avalanche and sent to their doom. That is neither here nor there. Such men knew—when they made an announcement that they could no longer support the policies of the monopolists in command of Mormon destinies—that they would be very likely to suffer. The question is of less importance as to what shall be their fate than as to what shall be the effect upon the whole people. An avalanche of public indignation has started from the mountain tops and will sweep upon these valleys, leaving annihilation in its train. There is no escape for the Mormon people except to move from their present position—not their physical position—but from their attitude in antagonism to the laws and institutions of this country.

George A. Smith has seen enough in the United States, and has education and inherited wisdom enough, to know that the present policy and practice of the hierarchy will invoke certain destruction. He is old enough to remember the conflict which ended in 1890 with a complete recession by the Mormon church from its militant position against the country; and he has read and heard enough to know the sufferings which were entailed before that recession took place.

The Mormon work is not an avalanche. It has been threatening for seventy-five years to "fill the whole earth"; but that fallacious promise has not only failed of fulfillment, but is an impossible boast for the future. The rage of an outraged and insulted country is the avalanche, and George A. will probably live to see its descent.

His father saw one engulf the people; his grandfather saw another. The history of the Mormon people is filled with the story of their scotting or being baited under avalanches.

A BLACK EYE TO GOOD ROADS.

It is always a serious question how far any good project or enterprise can be carried in Utah without encountering the trail of the hierarchy serpent. And the common experience is that it cannot be carried very far without being submerged by the foul slimes of that trail, if the enterprise promises any return in money, prestige, or politics.

It was hoped that the State Convention in the interest of Good Roads might be held without the blighting interference of the hierarchy. But our sublime and only Smoot got in his rotten work, and the movement is switched into the hierarchy corral, to be used primarily for politics, and otherwise as the hierarchy may direct. At any rate, the movement is dead; and it is a misfortune that the convention was had at all. Probably, however, the whole affair, was planned as a stroke for the hierarchy, from the call to the proceedings, and was designed under a plausible guise to show how the hierarchy can fool the people who believe that anything can be done without bringing grist to their mill.

The nasty plot to put James H. Anderson at the head of the State Good Roads Association, brazenly and shamefully carried out by Smoot, was a violation of the well-established procedure in such case; it was carried through against the protest of President Moore of the National association, who explained the usual practice to be, that the Vice-President of the National Association on this case ex-Governor Wells is made the president of the State association, this for convenience and efficiency. But no, the hierarchy wouldn't have it so; and their plot was carried through for Smoot's purposes, to make this movement a part of his political machine. Anderson has shown as Commissioner of this county the lengths to which he is willing to go in making road-building serve political ends. The records of this county will show as The Tribune has shown, how the road expenditures were swelled in "political years." Putting him at the head of the State Good Roads association was undoubtedly the result of a scheme to build up a political "good roads" machine for Smoot, and Anderson's record is sufficient evidence that he is the boy to do it.

To what extent Gov. Cutler, who is Smoot's man in special, had this ignoble end in view when he called this Good Roads convention, must always be problematical, unless he confesses. But the whole move has resulted in another exhibition of hierarchy mediocrity, and has cast another splash of obloquy upon Utah.

"THE VIRTUE OF THE EMPEROR."

The animating spirit in the Japanese army and navy is that the victories they are reaping are obtained "through the virtue of the Emperor." This is the keynote of the Generals' and Admirals' sentiments in their reports of victories, and they have had little else to report since the outbreak of the war. It was also the animating sentiment of the three days' ceremonial at Tokio, in the enshrining in the national Spoken-sha Temple of the names of the 30,866 soldiers and sailors of the Mikado killed prior to the great battle of Mukden, and including the losses at Port Arthur, which were by far the most serious of any other of the military operations, up to the time of that enshrining. It is the soul of the reply to Russia's announcement that she was starting 140,000 more troops to make good the losses she had suffered in Manchuria, and again raise her army to 350,000 men, that reply being that Japan would increase her army to a million men, and she can and will do it, too.

There is no doubt that, so far as human merit can go, the Mikado is entirely worthy of the implicit faith which the Japanese place in him, and in his solid virtues. He has led Japan from isolation into the full glare of modern civilization. He has been prudent, and while possessing autocratic power has not used it, but has conceded to the people what practically amounts to popular government, much in the British sense. A ruler who can thus lead his people in a comparatively few years from an isolated barbarism and ignorance of the world's progress to a full participation in the enlightenment and progress of the age, must necessarily possess great qualities. We hear no scandals from the Japanese court; there are no cliques, no weakness, no contempt of the people.

Fifty years ago, the Mikado was as much isolated from his people as his people were from the rest of the world, being hid away while the Shogun attended in his name to the practical affairs of the empire. But Mutsuhito first smashed the Shogun, then set his people the task of learning the knowledge of the world in practical things. He sent swarms of young men to Europe, to the United States, requiring them to learn the things that made for modern power and progress. As fast as possible, when his young men had learned these things, he put them into effect in Japan, building great works and plants, until in the arts of industry and war, Japan has little now to learn from the rest of the world, but whatever there may be to learn, she will learn and adapt, as she has done heretofore.

Contrast what the Mikado has done

for Japan with what the Czar has done for Russia in the meantime. It is indeed a contrast, not a comparison. Especially compare the characters of the Mikado and of the present Czar. The former, strong, self-reliant, confident, the idol of his people, the well-spring of their prosperity, advancement, and successes. The latter, weak, vacillating, fearful, imbecile in purpose, the creature of self-seeking advisers who care nothing for him or for Russia so that they may be aggrandized. It is a pitiable contrast, and while every Japanese looks to his Emperor with sublime faith and supreme reliance, every Russian who is intelligent enough to know virtue from vice, efficiency from imbecility, turns away from his Emperor with disgust and despair.

ARROGANT OVERREACHING.

At various times in the history of the Mormon people some of their leaders have taught the desirability of their financial independence from the rest of the world, and occasional desultory plans to that end have been inaugurated.

It has remained for the present chief hierarchy to have full opportunity to achieve this end, if such end be possible under any circumstances. He has the disposition; his regime dawned in the most prosperous time that his people have ever seen; and co-operation of believers and non-believers has been at his command. But, setting aside the question of propriety in his proceedings, it is now clearly apparent that his ridiculous vanity and his brutal sordidness are likely to overreach themselves, and to prevent whatever of good effect might have resulted from a fair and considerate effort toward community advancement.

Seizing the executive reins of every corporation in which the church or its leaders were interested, and organizing other corporations over which to preside, he has reached a point where almost every avenue of financial investment is occupied by or for himself. Nothing seems to have escaped him. Scarcely any movement can be made by the individual units of his people, from the cradle to the grave, without payment of financial tribute to him; and his recent aggressions upon the commercial and financial domain comprehend even the levy of similar exactions upon the non-believing population of the country.

Nothing is sacred from his touch of sordidness. His knitting factories produce the peculiar raiment which the faithful wear; and a copyrighted label stamps every garment with the words, "Approved by the Presidency. No knitted garment is approved which does not bear this label." By this means he makes of the first entry of the Mormon into the rites of the church a means for the chief's own profit, nauseating any self-respecting individual and justifying a charge that the sanctified ceremonies are, in his eyes, only a method of procuring his venal advantage.

From this—the most sacred thing in the eyes of believers—on down through the whole range of semi-sanctified and completely worldly operations, his graft is apparent.

How long is it to be supposed that he can proceed absorbing unto himself the profits of human endeavor, and occupying all the channels of financial operation, without antagonizing the rest of the country? There is more than a hint that he has already reached the limit. The ignorant self-sufficiency of his operations has attracted some attention abroad, and it will not be surprising to find that when his light and railway company, or other similar enterprises, shall need to place their bonds to the amount of millions, the insurance and banking investors of the East will turn him back to his own competing companies and enterprises to find the needed funds.

Neither the community enterprises of the Mormon people, nor the large public and private enterprises and institutions of the State, are competent to sustain themselves and make their needed progress without financial sustenance from the money centers. And the arrogant invasion by Joseph F. Smith of every domain, coupled with the fact that natural distrust attaches to the ecclesiastical in commerce, is likely to deprive Utah, her municipalities, her enterprises, as well as the Smith schemes, of any possible sympathy and confidence (and the money which will not be loaned without that confidence); leaving the communities and the State to subsist upon that "Independence" which he seems to think is sufficient for all if only he can achieve it for himself.

COSTLY MISUNDERSTANDINGS.

The non-mining public which invests in mining interests is a very difficult element with which to deal, and the companies which solicit and receive subscriptions to their stock from uninformed farmers, professional, business and working men are taking long chances on misunderstandings.

The man who knows nothing of mining is the man who expects most from it. He fancies that a mine is made overnight. He does not realize that in nine cases out of ten the real trouble begins when the ore is found.

With people of this class, scattered throughout the East, some of our Western enterprises have had costly and annoying experiences. An instance of it is the case of the stockholders in the Sheba, in which Judge Barch and Mr. George Morgan of this city were prominent factors. A discharged employee spread a silly story to the disadvantage of the management; and, without taking time for a fair investigation,

some Eastern stockholders sent out a foolish and criminal circular against these officers of their own company. After all the damage had been done which could be done by this outburst, some of the stockholders came here and made an investigation. They found that their attack was entirely without justification. Now they are doing all in their power to rectify the wrong; and as announced in yesterday's Tribune, they have joined with the men, whom their former circular had traduced, in an effort to make the property a big and paying producer.

This should be a lesson to men engaged in mining or other enterprises which are dependent in some degree for their success upon the good will and spirit of fraternity existing between owners and management. Many a great venture of this character has been wrecked in this region because of foolish differences created by malice and fostered and enlarged by ignorance and ill-temper.

The time to make investigation is before men invest their money. After satisfactory examination, and after investment, the best thing that stockholders can do is to support with faith and good feeling the work of their companies as directed by experienced men, and to count as their enemies all who would seek to stir up strife.

The Tribune congratulates Judge Barch and the other Utah men of the Sheba upon their complete vindication, and also upon the present splendid outlook for their company.

BAD FOR THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

It must be with a feeling akin to dismay that every friend of the Agricultural College will read the resignations of Dr. John A. Whitsoe, director of the Experiment Station, and of Professor Lewis Merrill of the College. Of the high attainments and effective services of these gentlemen there can be no possible doubt. They have stood for the best interests of the College as an agricultural college, and have performed their duties faithfully and well, in the public interest. Their offense was, it appears, in wanting the college to be what its name implies, and not a second University, a rival to the University proper.

It is a distinct loss to the State that such men as these quit its service. And yet, no one can blame them for quitting. Primarily, their contention that the Agricultural College should be an agricultural college and not a rival university, is entirely sound; their advocacy to that purport was proper, and in the interest of the people of the State. They should have been sustained gladly by the trustees in that position.

In another respect, also, they were entitled to the support of the trustees of the college. They consented in the interest of harmony to waive any personal controversies with President Kerr, and to work in due recognition of his authority. But the trustees refused to agree to this, thus giving out to the State that the opposite of what these men contend for in the Agricultural College is what they want.

It is a most unfortunate situation for the public. The college has lost many of its best men from time to time owing to uncongenial surroundings and influences. But it has never before suffered such a loss as this, and the retention of President Kerr will be but a poor, an utterly inadequate compensation for it.

IS HE WORTH HIS KEEP?

The Mormon people pay two million dollars a year for the privilege of having a prophet. That is rather a heavy investment for a community whose assessed wealth in all the world is probably not more than seventy millions of dollars.

Of course, he may be worth the money. But it is a little difficult to prove his value, since there are no market quotations on prophets, and since—if there were—the world's price might not apply to him as he is a prophet who does not prophesy.

It is an interesting study, this. Mr. Smith, who occupies the position at such enormous outlay for his people, has exalted commercialism as the means and end of his religion; and it is fair to apply the commercial test—in fact, it is the only one that can be applied—in measuring his merit.

In order to produce the requisite amount of two millions, every member of the church who toils, or has property income, must contribute one-tenth of his wage or increase. This is equivalent to taking more than one month out of every year of every man's life; it is equal to four times the cost of State and municipal government to the individual citizens of the Mormon community; it is more than equal to the cost of giving one boy in each family a college education; it is more than equal to the cost of maintaining in comfortable life all of the aged and impoverished of the community; it is more than enough to found a library and a public bath in every municipality of the State; it is more than enough to give every overworked wife and mother in the community proper assistance in her labors, and once in a while a vacation from her exacting cares. Attractive as some of these investments would be, the one-tenth income of all Mormons is preferably devoted to having Joseph F. Smith as a prophet.

What does he return to the Mormon people for their investment of two million dollars per annum in him? As a rule they desire to get good values for their money outlay. Have they made their usual profitable bargain in having such a prophet at such a price? Some of them are becoming a little restive. They do not consider that Joseph is worth his costly keep. They think

that he would be dear at one-half the price. Some of them are egotistical enough to claim that for one hundred thousand a year they could out-prophesy him to a finish. In fact, there are many of them who would be willing to take the job, and render as much service as he does in the revelation line, for a salary of ten thousand a year.

The Deseret News will think that it is no business of the Gentiles, and that The Tribune is intruding upon reserved ground in thus commenting. But, inasmuch as the people of this State are the largest investors in this prophet, seer and revelator, it really is a matter of public interest to know how much they get for their money.

Is he worth the price? Or are the people being bunked? For our part we think that he should be marked down from two million dollars per annum to about \$298, with trading stamps thrown in to make good value at that price.

Is he worth his keep? Remember, it costs the equivalent of more than ten million days of labor, contributed by the Mormon masses every year, to maintain him and his system.

The ancient Minotaur was a costly god. Twice seven men and virgins every nine years were required to satisfy his ravenous appetite. The legend of his devouring reign fits fairly the superstition of all time, and particularly the superstition which permits Mr. Smith to absorb practically all the profit of all the toil of all his people, and to give in return thereof just what the Minotaur gave: a roar from his labyrinth.

TRADE, BUSINESS, AND FINANCE.

The week has seen the real opening of summer, not only by the calendar but by the weather. A sudden change to sultriness made every one sensible that the spring was over.

The matter of particular interest continues to be the activity in the real estate market. The realty dealers are energetic, working hard to show the advantages of investment in Salt Lake lots, and they have such a good case to present that their success is greatly encouraging to them. They will bring down from Butte on June 18th, a fortnight hence, a special train of home-seekers from Butte, who will no doubt be eager purchasers, for Salt Lake will seem to them as "the garden of the Lord" compared with the sterility around their own wonderfully rich though forbidding region. The Los Angeles visitors who have been here have proved appreciative buyers, and the great excursion from that city, due here June 12th, will no doubt add largely to the number of investors in Salt Lake ground. The realty situation is in fact optimistic; and it is gratifying to see that for the most part the favorable situation takes more the form of activity in sales than of undue advances in price.

The San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake railroad is daily gaining in power and serviceableness. It is compelling trackage facilities which will admit it to the fruit-growing centers of southern California, and it is taking measures in the East to obtain its share of the tourist travel to the coast, offering shorter time and a better, more comfortable and shorter route to southern California from Chicago than any other route affords. Its recent trains have been its heaviest, and its increasing importance is manifest in the railroad world.

In Western Pacific plans, the preliminaries for pushing work with the utmost energy and diligence are rapidly being disposed of, and it is expected that from and after the expected visit here of George Gould, the appliances for effective railroad building on this line, on a more extensive scale than ever before used, will be seen in operation.

The Moffat road continues its steady, energetic progress. It is already a considerable factor in the railroad field of Colorado; and its entrance into Utah through the Uintah country will be hailed with unreserved joy throughout the State. That, in connection with the Western Pacific, will make a new central transcontinental line of great attractiveness.

The mines of Utah continue their rich output, at the rate of upwards of two millions a month. The conservative, careful working of the mines of this State has always been a prime factor in making them favorite investments for capital. And the excellent results of these investments, the good returns from them, have more and more commended these mines to the favor of the investment world, and especially of enterprising capitalists who are not content to keep along in the old ruts, but are able to see beyond, and get on to a good thing when they see it.

The smelters of this valley, following the lead of the good business management of the mines, show enterprising and public-spirited control. They keep fully up in facilities, enlargements, and the introduction of new and approved machinery and appliances, with the mighty demands made upon them in the vast ore shipments they are to handle. The expectation of an immense addition to the smelting capacity of the valley, is active, also, and will probably be realized in the commencement of construction of a great new smelter within the year.

The general business outlook throughout the State is as optimistic as could be desired. The farmers had an excellent season last year, and the spring's wool clip was large, of excellent quality, and it brought almost unprecedented prices. These favorable features, with the distribution of great

sums from the mines, make money abundant throughout the State. In this city, trade is vigorous, demand for money is keen. The gain over the week last year is a new region to the west country opened up by the route, is adding to the city's business, as it is a week, a greater volume of business, with its Lewis and Clark, just opened, and the sand inhabitants of the year 1900, it is certain business showing for more, with the activity of the market, every hand one may see structures rising to adorn the city, and places and places of growing population.

In the country at large, weather has greatly improved, and has also improved the condition. There is a better and more active country everywhere. The country everywhere is not to be compared to Chicago. Manufactures of high-priced wool are easy. Railway rates show an increase of 15 per cent, and the new failures are being Bank clearances in the great gain of 42 per cent, compared with the corresponding week last week was 15 per cent, as for all of 22 per cent, bank statement, and showed a plethora of abundant reserves.

In spite of the gloom, however, speculation is expectation that once between Butte and Salt Lake, which buoyed up the news of Togo's victory, "give up;" this and the Equitable between of capital have been treated with caution. The tax, too, has had its speculative activity, never a time when the finance of the country is on a basis than now.

Mr. Roberts, the statesman, trained of the permanent one in the Good Roads act, it was all right, as one of the vice-presidents.

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